

Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board

Community Workshop on Future Public Participation at Rocky Flats

June 26, 2004

Workshop Summary

Introduction:

On Saturday, June 26, 2004, the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board hosted a Community Workshop on Future Public Participation at Rocky Flats. The Workshop was held at the Events and Conference Center at Front Range Community College in Westminster, Colorado.

A list of participants can be found as Attachment A to this summary.

Opening Remarks:

Victor Holm, Chair of the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board, opened the workshop at 8:45 a.m. He welcomed the participants and noted the day would be spent in higher-level discussions, focusing on the community's future public participation needs, more so than on specific details of a future public involvement program. He then turned the workshop over to Ken Korkia, Board/Staff Coordinator for the Board, who served as the facilitator for the workshop. Ken was assisted by Patricia Rice, Program Coordinator for the Board.

Presentation by Tony Carter:

Before introducing Mr. Carter, Joe Legare with the Department of Energy at Rocky Flats also welcomed the participants on behalf of the Rocky Flats site. He noted the site was working toward a transition from the Office of Environmental Management to the Office of Legacy Management within the Department of Energy, and felt the day's discussions would help contribute to that transition.

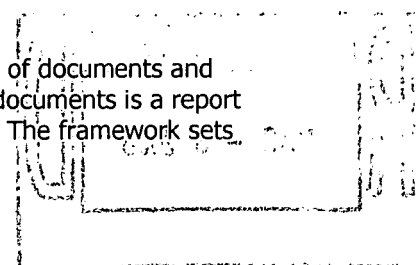
Next, Tony Carter, director of Stakeholder Relations for Legacy Management (LM) in Washington, D.C., discussed LM and Public Involvement. Tony said the mission of LM is to manage the Department's post-closure responsibilities at DOE closure sites and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment.

The vision of LM encompasses many ideas. Those are:

- to preserve records and make them accessible to the public;
- to achieve public trust through cooperative partnerships with stakeholders;
- to compensate the former workforce, as required;
- to ensure the land at DOE sites is returned to the most practical and beneficial use; and
- to mitigate the impacts of the departmental and contractor workforce.

Tony said the President's Budget would fully fund activities that have been identified as necessary by the LM staff.

Tony outlined the process of the transition, which includes completing a set of documents and reports before site closure can be considered complete. First among those documents is a report that is based on the Site Transition Framework, a DOE guidance document. The framework sets



ADMIN RECORD

SW-A-005535

1/12

forth procedures and items that must be addressed for the transition to proceed smoothly. Other documents that need to be completed before closure are the Transition Plan, the Critical Decision documentation, which provides transition from EM to LM, and the long-term Surveillance and Maintenance Plan.

At Rocky Flats, transition from EM to LM is already underway. LM is participating in stakeholder forums and is active at the site. LM has hired former EM staff member Scott Surovchak as the local LM contact to help maintain continuity between LM and EM. LM is actively seeking public input on post-closure public involvement. LM also has participated in a number of projects meant to inform the public and to cultivate public participation at Rocky Flats. On April 21, the department held a Stakeholder Workshop, and the Rocky Flats Project Office and the LM Transition Team are developing a Public Involvement Plan. Tony thanked the Citizens Advisory Board for the opportunity presented by this workshop to further involve both LM and the public in the transition of Rocky Flats.

There are numerous ongoing activities to involve and inform the public of Rocky Flats post-closure activities. Those activities include developing a final public involvement plan. In addition, LM will incorporate Rocky Flats data into its Geospatial Environmental Mapping System (GEMS) web site so the public will be able to view environmental data from the site. Rocky Flats site information will be available on the Hummingbird Records Management System. The Hummingbird System will contain an accessible copy of the Administrative Record. The proposed public involvement strategy also would include annual inspections, public meetings, and Internet and web access to records and site information.

Tony talked about the Local Stakeholder Organization (LSO) that is presently being considered in Senate Bill 2400. It will consist solely of local government representatives or their designees. CAB members, however, strenuously objected to this strategy. However, David Geiser, director of policy and site transition at LM in Washington, D.C., said he said he sees the Senate bill as a congressional mandate to LM to develop the organizations. If LM is required to form a group within the parameters established by Congress, they will do so. That will not limit them, however, in developing other public participation activities. The bill would require LSOs for three DOE EM sites, including Rocky Flats.

The responsibility of the LSOs would be to solicit and encourage public participation, disseminate information, transmit questions and concerns, and perform other duties the secretary and LSO consider appropriate. They would be established no later than 6 months before closure of the site. The Federal Advisory Committee Act would not apply to the LSO.

In summary, Tony said, public trust is achieved through partnerships with stakeholders. The Rocky Flats Transition Team, consisting of RFPO and LM, is actively soliciting input from the public on post-closure public involvement.

Description of the Workshop Process:

Ken Korkia outlined the discussion process for the workshop. He began by going over the agenda, which can be found as Attachment B to this summary. Ken next went over the workshop goals. He started out by stating that the workshop was all about ideas related to future public participation. As such, all ideas expressed would be considered "good" ideas and would be listed and discussed. He also noted that the ideas generated during the workshop would be considered as a first step in providing feedback to the Department of Energy and the community-at-large on what is important to consider in developing a future public participation program.

The first workshop goal was to discuss future public participation needs, concerns and desires at Rocky Flats for the time period beginning when total responsibility for the site has been transferred to the Office of Legacy Management and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Related to this goal, the participants would discuss how these needs may be different for different types of stakeholders and how these needs may change over time.

Based on the discussion of public participation needs, the second workshop goal was for the participants to identify public participation tools, resources and programs that could be used to meet these needs.

A final workshop goal was to produce a summary of the day's discussions that could be used by stakeholders and those in charge at Rocky Flats to develop a future public participation program.

Ken next reviewed a series of graphics to emphasize the framework for the discussion. The first graphic, found as Attachment C to this Summary, illustrates the time period being discussed. Ken noted between now and sometime in 2005 to 2006, the site contractors would complete the physical work to clean up and close the site. After the physical work is complete, the site would then enter a one- or two-year period of regulatory closure activities such as completing a Comprehensive Risk Assessment for the site and preparing a final Record of Decision. At the end of this period, in late 2007 or early 2008, the Environmental Protection Agency would certify that cleanup work was indeed done and the official handover of the site from the Office of Environmental Management to the Office of Legacy Management would be complete. Ken pointed out that since a public participation program was already being developed for the time period up to 2007 – 2008, the focus of this workshop would be for the period after 2007 – 2008.

He next showed a map of the site taken from the draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan prepared for the site by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Ken pointed out that certain portions of the site would be retained by the Department of Energy and managed by the Office of Legacy Management. Other portions would be controlled by Fish and Wildlife as part of the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. By showing the map, Ken pointed out that the scope of the day's discussions would include the entire site, both the DOE-retained portions and the refuge.

Finally, Ken displayed a conceptual model for stakeholder / public participation, which is Attachment D to this summary. The model consists of three concentric circles that represent different populations within the stakeholder community. Ken used the model to illustrate how public participation needs to be tailored to match the interests of stakeholders. Those in the inner circle are those who will likely continue an active interest in the site and its activities. Those in the outer circles also are interested in the site, but the level of their involvement, or the level of their information needs is less. Ken noted that the breakout sessions held during the workshop would focus on the differences represented by the conceptual model. One breakout group would focus on the needs of those in the inner circle, while another breakout group would examine the needs of those in the outer circles.

To start the day's discussions, Ken asked the participants before they divided into breakout groups to discuss two questions. First, he asked the participants to develop a list of current stakeholders and a list of future stakeholders. The participants decided that there was no difference between their lists of current and future stakeholders. The combined current and future list is found below.

Stakeholders at Rocky Flats (both currently and in the future):

- Citizens or residents, both locally and nationally
- Site workers (those who currently work at the site and those who will continue to receive worker benefits in the future)
- Students, particularly high school and college
- Local governments
- News media
- Regulators
- Those with technical interests
- Public interest groups, particularly those with environmental and health interests
- Educators
- Health professionals
- Adjacent landowners
- Mineral rights holders
- Rocky Flats museum

Ken next asked the participants to review a list of public participation techniques, which is Attachment E to this summary. To this list, the group added educational programs, editorials sent to news media, a public reading room, a museum, and access to decision-makers and the decision-making process.

Ken then prepared the participants to divide into the two concurrent breakout sessions. One group, called Group 1, was to discuss public participation needs as demonstrated by the inner circle on the conceptual model. The other group, Group 2, was to discuss the needs of those in the outer circles. Ken asked each group to seek a volunteer who would serve as a spokesperson when the two groups reconvened later in the day for a combined group discussion.

In the breakout discussions, Ken asked the two groups to first list their concerns about the future at Rocky Flats. With the list of concerns, the participants could then identify public participation tools that would help address the concerns. He noted that the discussions should focus on public participation activities and not other activities, such as environmental monitoring, which would be part of the long-term stewardship program at the site.

Following is a summary of the discussions held by each of the two breakout groups. The groups' initial discussions were held during the remainder of the morning time period before lunch. After lunch there was a combined group meeting, where the breakout groups reported on their discussions. The breakout groups then reconvened to continue their discussions. There was a final meeting of the combined group at the end of the day, again with reports by the two breakout groups.

As described earlier, the workshop was about ideas. The information below is a summary of the ideas generated. The two breakout group discussion summaries, as presented, are not intended to serve as official recommendations by the participants to the Department of Energy or other entities. They are intended, however, to provide a sense of the community and hopefully can be used as a first step in developing a more formal public participation program for the future at Rocky Flats.

Group 1 Summary:

Identification of Concerns:

This group focused on the concerns and needs of those who will likely remain actively involved in Rocky Flats and hence require a more comprehensive public participation program. The group began its discussions by listing concerns it had about Rocky Flats in the future.

- 1) The site needs to provide adequate information. (The group realized the term "adequate" was ambiguous, but felt a more refined definition of "adequate" would be developed over time and could also change over time.)
- 2) There needs to be continuous and long-term, two-way dialogue. (The group felt it was important to find mechanisms not only to receive information about the site, but also ways for stakeholders to direct their concerns back to site representatives.)
- 3) There needs to be adequate environmental monitoring. (Again the group noted that "adequate" was ambiguous, but would be better defined in the future.)
- 4) Local governments need to be involved and they need to report to their citizens. (The group felt it was important for local governments to keep up their involvement, but several participants felt they also need to report directly to their citizens about the status of their involvement and concerns with the site.)
- 5) The public needs to understand the roles of both the Department of Energy and the Fish and Wildlife Service. (This is important in case people or contaminants cross the site boundaries. Who is responsible for the residual contamination? Who will be protecting people from the remedy and the remedy from people?)
- 6) The community needs to maintain an institutional knowledge about the site. (The group noted that the community will need to remain knowledgeable about the site for a long time, but the challenge will be to maintain an "institution" to facilitate knowledge retention.)
- 7) There needs to be continued research into ongoing and future health and ecological risks. (There should be reviews of scientific literature to determine whether there is new information about health and ecological risk factors that could change whether current cleanup levels are protective. There also should be local research done to monitor human and ecological health issues that might be related to site contamination.)
- 8) There needs to be close collaboration between the future museum and Legacy Management in order to establish a "living museum." (The museum should update some of its displays, exhibits and information periodically to keep current with what is happening at the site.)
- 9) The site needs to provide information about the maintenance of the remedies over time. (The community needs to know whether the remedies continue to provide protection.)
- 10) There needs to be ongoing funding for legacy management activities. (Receiving funds from Congress year after year will be a challenge.)
- 11) There needs to be ongoing assessment of cleanup technologies that could be used to further clean up the site. (If a better cleanup can be achieved in the future, that should be a goal.)

- 12) There needs to be a process to notify the community about "unusual" events. (Such events could be good or bad, positive or negative.)

Ways to Address the Concerns:

After listing and discussing its concerns, the group started going through them and attempting to discuss how public participation activities or tools could help address each concern. After looking at the first few, the group decided there were many similarities and that one or several tools could address numerous concerns. Thus, the group decided to focus on the tools while developing criteria for each that would make them successful. They ended up with a list of seven such tools: meetings, written documents, electronic media, a stakeholder group, ongoing research activities, funding, and periodic evaluations.

1) Meetings:

The group felt the site should sponsor periodic meetings that would be open to all stakeholders in the community. The meetings should include presentations by all those with authority at the site, including the Office of Legacy Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

At the meeting, there should be general updates about what is happening at the site, including monitoring data. There also should be an opportunity for the public to provide feedback, in a two-way exchange with the site managers.

The meetings should be held within the community, preferable when people won't be at work, such as the evenings or on Saturdays. Given the size of the metropolitan area, it may be a good idea to rotate the meeting locations.

The meetings should be held annually, at a minimum. The site should be prepared to hold special meetings if "unusual" circumstances arise.

All aspects of the meeting, such as frequency, location, agendas, etc., should be evaluated on a periodic basis to see if they continue to meet the needs of the site and stakeholders.

2) Written documents:

The group identified a group of topics or issues that might be good candidates for written documents. These include:

- Information about the monitoring program
- Annual inspection reports
- Regulatory information
- Funding reports
- Future plans
- Unusual events
- Information about remedy maintenance
- Information on pertinent research (Would include reviews of research into health effects of contaminants left at the site, as well as any ongoing research that might be conducted at the site.)

The group discussed different forms of written documents. For many of the topics listed above, there should be stand-alone documents written for those who will remain most interested in the site and want to monitor what is happening on a regular basis. The periodicity of developing or updating these documents may vary by subject matter, but most should probably be produced

annually, at a minimum. Some topics may call for special alerts or updates if something unusual happens at the site.

Another form of written communication that would prove beneficial is an annual newsletter. This newsletter could address the full range of topics listed above, but would be condensed into summaries geared for a wider and more general audience. Special editions could be released if an unusual event occurs.

Regardless of form, all written materials should be written in clear and easily understood language.

3) Electronic Media:

All information that is developed in written, hard copy format should also be included in an electronic form and made available on a website or database. The electronic database should also have a full archive of previous information. There also should be ongoing, immediately available information, such as monitoring data made available electronically.

In developing and maintaining electronic media, the site should also remain aware, however, of the needs of those who may not have computer access or those who have slow access and provide such individuals with alternatives. For example, the site should include a computer accessible to the site database as part of the reading room.

4) Stakeholder Group:

The group decided that a future stakeholder group would be a good tool to address their concerns. Such a group should be open to all stakeholders and be broadly representative of all community interests. Memberships on the stakeholder group should be staggered so that new members can join over time and provide fresh ideas, while some older members will remain to provide continuity. Representatives from the site management and the regulatory agencies should be included as ex officio participants. It was also suggested that those forming the group should consider the model used in developing the current Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board. When the Advisory Board was formed in 1993, the first six members were chosen from a pool of applicants by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. These six members represented major categories within the stakeholder community such as local governments, public interest groups, site neighbors, and site workers. The original six members were then given the responsibility to select the remaining board members. This selection process was developed to give the board greater credibility with the public.

In further discussion about a future stakeholder group, the workshop participants expressed a concern that the stakeholder group does not become the sole focus for public involvement at the site. A Legacy Management representative stated that it would be important to distinguish whether the stakeholder group would be "representative" of the public, or whether it would serve a "facilitative" function for addressing the concerns of the community at large. It also was suggested that perhaps the stakeholder group should be linked in some manner to the future museum. One participant suggested the site might consider a formal group that would meet in a structured format, while reserving the possibility of having a more informal group that could meet in a less structured setting. Questions also were raised about whether such a group would be needed in the long-term, so there would need to be periodic evaluations of the group's effectiveness. One participant also suggested that in two years, the need for having a group might have diminished if site closure is successful. He believes an evaluation should take place at closure to determine the need for a stakeholder group. The workshop participants also felt it

important for the site to consider whether the future stakeholder group should be set up as a federal advisory committee. They felt that the advisory committee format would provide greater credibility with DOE, would make certain that meetings are held in an open manner, and that there would be membership diversity.

Other comments made about the future stakeholder group included an assertion that it could serve as a credibility bridge between the site and the general public. It could provide advice from the public to the site managers and regulatory agencies. It also could provide a forum to raise new issues from within the community. To be successful, the workshop participants believe the group will need to be adequately funded so that, among other things, it can hire an effective staff.

As its scope of work, the stakeholder group could serve as a central point where ongoing research about the site could be discussed. Reports on current research activities could be shared and additional research needs could be identified. It was noted during the discussion that ongoing research about whether new cleanup technologies should be employed at the site to improve the level of cleanup was important to many in the community. The Office of Legacy Management representatives stated, however, that conducting such research is not part of their mission to manage the site as long as the current remedies perform as anticipated. Thus, the workshop participants added, "discussing ways to identify independent researchers and outside funding sources," as a topic the future stakeholder group could discuss.

The workshop participants also felt it important for the future stakeholder group to look at the site as a whole, and should include issues related to the management of the DOE-retained portions of the site, as well as the lands managed as part of the wildlife refuge. They also agreed that ongoing funding of legacy management would be an important item for the stakeholder group to consider.

5) Ongoing Research:

As a means to address public concerns now and in the future, especially those related to environmental and public health and safety, the breakout group discussed ongoing research as an important public participation tool. The participants stated that the public needs a process to raise questions or concerns and to identify research activities that might address their questions or concerns.

As when this topic was raised during the discussion of the future stakeholder group, the Legacy Management representatives stated that future ongoing research for ways to improve the level of cleanup was not part of their mission, as long as the current level of cleanup and any remedies put in place remain protective. They would, however, have to look at new technologies, if the current technologies prove ineffective. They also noted that such research is not part of Legacy Management and is conducted within the Office of Science within the Department of Energy, specifically within the Division of Environmental Remediation Science. The workshop participants expressed a need then to make sure that the community will have ties with the Office of Science in the future, so that issues can be raised with them. Regardless of where the issues are raised, it will be important for officials within Legacy Management and Fish and Wildlife to respond to citizen concerns. Even if the answer is no to a request to conduct research, it will be important for the community to receive a response as to why.

If there are research activities conducted in the future, progress updates and final results should be shared through some of the mechanisms previously identified, such as updates at periodic community meetings, written documents and newsletters, and discussions at meetings of the future stakeholder group.

6) Funding:

The breakout group identified funding as an important tool, not only for public involvement, but also for all legacy management activities far into the future. The participants felt it will be important to identify long-term funding options. Some of the ideas they discussed included the following:

- A "tax" on future weapons production. A percentage of the money spent on new weapons would be set aside for legacy management activities.
- A trust fund. A funding mechanism could be established to set aside money within the federal budget for long-term legacy management funding.

7) Ongoing Evaluation:

The breakout group participants stated it would be important for all aspects of the future public involvement program to be regularly evaluated and that program adjustments be made as necessary.

Group 2 Summary:

Identification of Concerns:

This group addressed the concerns and needs of the public-at-large and those who would not be actively involved in the post-closure Rocky Flats.

The list of concerns developed by the group were the following:

- 1) To keep the general public aware of what is happening at the site, the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) should find ways to generate public interest in Rocky Flats.
- 2) There was a concern that it will be difficult to get the public to form a partnership with DOE.
- 3) Another concern was with public access to documents. The public may not want to go to the Site, and the reading room is not really accessible to everyone. Where should documents be located to allow the public easy access?
- 4) There is a need for the public to have accurate and trustworthy information about such things as monitoring.
- 5) A concern was that DOE and LM will ignore public concerns.
- 6) A group member stated contaminant migration may be a worry in the future.
- 7) Another group member stated there has been and likely will continue to be a concern about trustworthy behavior on the part of DOE.
- 8) There is a need to have a public involvement process that is a collaborative effort between DOE and the public.
- 9) A concern was that the public may lose interest over time and maintaining the public interest and keeping the public involved should be a goal of LM.

- 10) DOE and LM should keep the public informed of emergencies.
- 11) A group member believes the site should be commemorated and interpreted in accordance with its historical importance.
- 12) There was a concern that students and the general public should know where information is kept on Rocky Flats.

Ways to Address the Concerns:

The group decided that instead of addressing each concern individually, it would be more informative and a more efficient use of time to classify the concerns and needs under different headings. Those headings were: Public Information; Building and Maintaining Trust Between the Public and DOE; Developing Public Interest; Public Safety (emergencies and contaminant monitoring); and Commemoration and Interpretation of the Site.

- 1) Public Information. The following are the list of tools the group developed to address the needs of public information and how to get information to the public.

- LM should develop a useful, user-friendly web site containing information on Rocky Flats.
- LM should have a well-identified point-of-contact, a person the public would be able to contact whenever a question arose about Rocky Flats.
- LM should have both annual meetings and special meetings to keep the public informed. Annual meetings would be held to apprise the public of the status of such things as monitoring at the site and to discuss decisions of site policy. Special meetings would be held if there were significant changes in monitoring data.
- LM should develop a list of people to notify for meetings, changes in monitoring data, and other events.
- LM should engage in a public outreach program targeting organizations, such as the Rotary Club and other social, nonprofit, and environmental associations, to inform them of LM educational resources that would be available to the groups.
- Hard copy documents should be available to the public. These publications should fill the gap between "glossy" reports and highly technical publications.
- Signs at the site should inform the public about Rocky Flats
- On the website and in other printed material, there should be links to other sources of information and the location of that information.
- A newsletter should be published which would be distributed by mail and put on the web site. It should also be handed out to the public.
- Easy-to-understand fact sheets about the Site should be available to the public.

- 2) Building and Maintaining Trust between the Public and DOE.

- Establish continuity between EM and LM. As an example, hiring and keeping Scott Surovchak, who worked for EM and now works for LM, helps to establish a trusted and continuous DOE presence on the site.
- DOE should cultivate an atmosphere of openness.
- DOE and LM should have a transparent process for decision-making.
- Ask a random assortment of people (not just those involved in Rocky Flats) for their input on management of the site either annually or as needed.
- DOE and LM should be accountable and responsive.
- There should be an independent review (of such things as monitoring data).

3) Develop the Public Interest

- DOE LM should do media advertising.
- DOE and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should engage in public relations.
- Fish and Wildlife Service should have a visitor center.
- The Rocky Flats Cold War Museum could serve to whet the public appetite for news of Rocky Flats.

4) How will the Site be Commemorated and Interpreted?

- Build and develop the Rocky Flats Cold War Museum.
- Fish and Wildlife Service should have a visitors' center.
- Get the media involved.
- Make records accessible and available.
- Post signs on the site that tell the story of Rocky Flats.

5) Maintain Public Safety in the event of Emergencies (such as wildfire) or contaminant migration

- Information for the sake of public safety should be distributed in a timely manner.
- LM should develop web site with good search mechanism to keep public informed.
- LM should develop an emergency response notification system.
- LM should have a well-publicized "800" number.
- DOE, LM, FWS and local developments develop a plan to deal with public safety.

Wrap Up and Next Steps:

The workshop concluded with a discussion of next steps. Ken asked representatives from the Office of Legacy Management to offer their perspectives on the workshop. Dave Geiser stated that he appreciated the invitation to participate in the workshop and noted that almost 10% of the federal staff for the Office of Legacy Management was present. He also noted that Legacy Management has employed capable people to work here locally. He believes that Legacy Management has a lot of visibility at DOE Headquarters and is getting the attention it needs. He felt the workshop was useful and he heard some new ideas. He is looking forward to seeing how the CAB organizes the material.

Ray Plieness said that he felt many good ideas were brought forward. He can see himself putting many of the ideas directly into plans that he is currently developing. Ray noted that the Transition Public Involvement Plan, which will describe public participation between now and the time period when Legacy Management officially takes over the site, is well underway. The Post-Closure Public Involvement Plan, however, is yet to be drafted. Many of the ideas generated at the workshop can be incorporated directly into this future plan.

Ken next asked the group to identify any next steps it felt were important. Included first was a call for more discussion on developing a future stakeholder group. Participants expressed concerns that current federal legislation limits the makeup of such a group to include only representatives from local governments. Victor Holm reviewed a letter the Board had sent to the local congressional delegation and the Office of Legacy Management expressing concerns about the limited makeup of the proposed group. The workshop participants identified another next step as having individuals contact their congressional representatives to express concerns about the limited makeup of the future stakeholder group, as currently proposed. In making their

contacts, the individuals will need to refer to S.2400. As a final next step, there was a call for the community to continue identification of its future public participation needs. The Legacy Management representatives stated that in order to develop a good public participation program, they need to make sure it matches the needs of the community. They need to better understand the needs.

Ken Korkia continued the wrap-up by describing what would happen next. He and Patricia Rice will prepare a summary of the workshop that will be sent to all the attendees. He noted that the Citizens Advisory Board would discuss the workshop and any next steps it plans to take at its July 8 monthly meeting.

Ken concluded the workshop with an evaluation. On the positive side, participants noted good organization, strong Legacy Management support, open discussions, the willingness on the participants' part to express ideas, the respect for varying viewpoints, the diversity of the attendees, and the support of the CAB staff. On the negative side, items mentioned included uncomfortable chairs, the need for more participation by the general public, the lack of signage to the meeting room causing some participants to get lost, the lack of local government participation, and the lack of Fish and Wildlife participation.